

THEY WANT NO BOSS AT ALL.

ATTITUDE OF THE LEADERS WHO ARE CONSULTING PLATT.

Odell Hopes Higgins Will Help Him Retain Control. Senator Depew Opposes Platt's Callers Halpin Advised to Retire Without Hoisting From Behind.

Enough is already known by the Republicans of New York that the New York Republican county committee shall be reorganized by dropping Odell's man, William Halpin, and defeating any man Odell may put up for president—that Odell is beaten unless Gov. Higgins comes to his rescue. Odell, it was stated, is perfectly aware that he is beaten and is now relying upon Gov. Higgins to save him.

Halpin is a State Tax Commissioner at \$7,500 a year under Gov. Higgins, and one Republican who believes in his party first, said yesterday:

"Halpin should attend to his duties and relieve Gov. Higgins of the embarrassment that has plagued him for more than a year. Public franchise taxation is a vital issue these days, and Halpin should be on the job night and day studying it in its various phases. Halpin cannot render the State full service by attending a meeting once a month. The work requires constant application and assiduity. Gov. Higgins should not be put in the position of tolerating Halpin's abandonment of his duty to the State to embroil the party in a factional contest."

Senator Platt, the spokesman for the eminent Republicans who declare that the county committee must be reorganized, recently visited the headquarters of the party in the United States Senate Mr. Depew, Richard Van Cott, leader of the Fifth district; John P. Windolph of the Eleventh, Charles B. Page of the Seventeenth, Charles L. Fessenden of the Twenty-second, Ambrose O. Neal of the Thirtieth, Samuel Stranbourger of the Thirty-third and Isaac Newman of the Thirty-second. Senator Nathaniel A. Elishberg of the Twenty-ninth also had a long talk with Mr. Platt and pronounced Halpin's attitude to be against Halpin. Several of the leaders have, it was learned, already advised Halpin to retire from the race, as he cannot hope to be reelected.

A number of the districts upon which Odell is depending are hopelessly split, it was declared, and will go into the convention on December 21 divided between the anti-Odell and the Odell people. This issue has come down to be a positive one between the anti-Odell and the Odell factions. Odell is fighting for his boss-ship in the county, retention of which would continue him as boss of the Republican party in the State.

The Republicans opposed to him do not want a boss. They say they want a leader or a bunch of leaders with whom they can consult from time to time for the best interests of the party. The anti-Odell Republicans are made up of Roosevelt men, Higgins men, Platt men and Black men. In the New York county committee there are five Odell men, Mr. Higgins, Mr. Depew, Mr. Van Cott, Mr. Windolph, Mr. Page, Mr. Fessenden, Mr. Neal, Mr. Stranbourger and Mr. Newman. They say they will not back Odell or against him until they get the word from Gov. Higgins.

Gov. Higgins's friends in New York city have enlisted in the fight in New York county to rid the State of Odell's obnoxious boss-ship. They said yesterday that they cannot go through the State campaign next year with any hope of success if Odell remains boss.

Those whose word can be relied upon produced the evidence yesterday that Representative J. Van Vechten Olcott is already far ahead in the fight to rid the party of Odell as his boss by first defeating his candidate for President of the New York county committee. All told, it was learned, Boss Odell can rely upon but ten of the thirty-six Republican Assembly district leaders in the county.

Samuel Stranbourger, the Republican leader of the Thirty-first Assembly district who has taken the stand that the Republican county committee can best be reorganized by the committee members themselves, without the aid of "outside" forces, made another statement yesterday. Some of the paragraphs it contained were:

"The people are not opposed to leaders who will lead them to liberty, but they desire, but they will not any longer tolerate bosses who frustrate their wishes. Common sense dictates there must be leaders and they must be men of whom the people are afraid of losing their political offices. No man who does right need fear. The people will protect him. And again remember you have lost your offices if you are afraid of the polls, which will surely happen if you frustrate the will of the people. I also want to state most positively that this movement is entirely original with me and inspired by no one, nor is it in favor of any particular individual. It is purely to get the Republicans together for the good of our party."

FEW LEADERS CALL ON ODELL.

He Denies Summoning Them and Says He Has No Candidate.

State Chairman Odell came down from Newburgh yesterday to begin his efforts to hold control of the Republican county committee. Notice had been issued that the Republican district leaders would be expected to confer with him at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, but less than a dozen obeyed the summons. For the greater part of the afternoon Mr. Odell sat lonely and deserted in his quarters in the hotel, and it was not until evening approached that any of the leaders dropped in. He said then:

"I notice that some of the papers said that I was to have a conference here this afternoon, but I never asked for one, nor did I send out invitations for such a conference. Why should I? I am not meddling in the Republican local affairs down here. I'm a Newburgher and I not only have no candidates for chairman of the county committee, but I do not mean to take any part in the talked of reorganization of the county committee. Some of the members have asked for my advice, but all I have told them is that they ought to pick their chairman from among their own number."

When the few leaders who called to see him left his room nearly all of them seemed to have taken their cue from this remark. More than one of them said that they had merely called to tell Mr. Odell that they would follow no direction in picking the president of the county committee and that the State chairman had praised them for their independence.

Subsequently Mr. Odell said, without so much as a quiver of an eyelash, that the district leaders in their talk with him seemed to be determined to have what he termed "some rule." "Some rule," he said, "was one of those who called, and it was with him that the State chairman had his longest conference."

The other district leaders who saw Mr. Odell were Michael Hines of the Second Assembly district, Edward H. Healy of the Thirty-fifth, W. S. Germain of the Annexed district, Joseph Levenson of the Fourth, Samuel Koenig of the Sixth, Louis J. Henninger of the Fourth, William H. Ten Eyck of the Thirty-fourth, Nathaniel Elishberg of the Twenty-ninth, William C. Wilson of the Twenty-seventh and Jacob A. Newstead of the Twelfth. Some called upon Mr. Platt earlier.

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Hemorrhoids, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Your druggist will refund money if PAIN EXTERMINATOR fails to cure you in 6 to 14 days. 50c.—Ade.

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Take LAXATIVE BROMO Ointment Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.—Ade.

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Importers of Precious Stones and Pearls
Established 1840
Chester Billings & Son
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Randel, Baremore & Billings
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THE PRESIDENT AND THE CANAL.

HE DOES NOT FAVOR A SEA LEVEL WATERWAY.

Will Reject the Sea Level Scheme, It Is Authoritatively Stated. Unless the Canal Commission Should Ratify It and Make a Strong Case in Its Favor.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The statement was made today in the most authoritative manner, by a person who is in a position to know, that President Roosevelt is not in favor of a sea level canal across the Isthmus of Panama. The President will refer the report of the Board of Consulting Engineers to the Isthmian Canal Commission, and the President will also consult with Chief Engineer John F. Stevens, who is now on the Isthmus.

The President's position on the question of a sea level or a lock canal is described as being open minded, but it is stated authoritatively that the sea level scheme will be rejected unless the Canal Commission should not only ratify the report of the consulting engineers but should make out an especially strong case in favor of a sea level waterway. The President believes that the three elements of time, risk and cost are of the most vital importance in constructing a canal across the Isthmus of Panama. The President believes that the sea level canal should not be dug for posterity alone, but that the present generation should share in its benefits. The President believes that the sea level canal is infinitely larger than it would be in the case of a lock canal, for the engineering problems would be much greater on account of the increased depth and for other reasons. The cost is also regarded by the President as an important factor in the problem, and he would not lightly authorize the expenditure of \$75,000,000 or \$100,000,000 in addition to the estimated cost of a canal with locks.

The latest information is that the vote in the Isthmian Canal Commission stood 5 to 3 on the question of a canal at sea level. Five foreign members voted for the sea level construction, and three Americans—Messrs. Davis, Burr and Parsons—voted for locks. Five American members voted for the lock canal and will make a minority report to the President. It is certain that the minority report will be received and read by the President with the keenest interest.

Representative Mann of Illinois, in a talk with reporters at the White House today, has attacked William H. Burr and Gen. George B. Davis, members of the board of consulting engineers on the Panama Canal. He declared that they had been guilty of treacherous conduct when they joined the foreign members of the board in recommending a sea level canal. Messrs. Burr and Davis, he said, had been sent to the Isthmus, and it was largely on their recommendation of a lock canal that Congress had chosen the Panama route and appropriated funds to begin the work.

"And so the money goes," concluded Mr. Mann, "and now they want us to spend \$100,000,000 more to dig the canal at sea level."

MUST FACE DEAD GIRL'S SUIT.

Breach of Promise Action Is Continued by Plaintiff's Executors.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 20.—The breach of promise suit instituted by Miss Nora S. Burgess of Texas against G. Frank Cannon Jr., of Concord, N. C., will not be stopped by reason of the recent death of the plaintiff. The case will be prosecuted by the administrators of Miss Burgess's estate and the hearing will be in the United States Circuit court in Asheville. Since instituting the suit a short time ago Miss Burgess died, and under the laws of every State in the Union but North Carolina this would have stopped the action.

TOOK GOOD ROOM TO DIE IN.

Young Washington Accountant Shoots Himself at the Cosmopolitan.

Henry Fairfax Newton of Washington committed suicide by shooting himself through the head yesterday afternoon at the Cosmopolitan Hotel. He registered at about 9:30 in the morning and secured one of the best rooms in the house. He was well dressed and apparently about 30 years of age. His only baggage was a small handbag. After leaving the clerk's desk he went to his room and there he was found by a maid. The revolver was found lying fully dressed upon the bed by Julia Duffy, the chambermaid, who had occasion to go to his room and entered by means of a pass key. Newton was a young man, a graduate of the University of Virginia, a physician, Dr. Schultze, responded to the call and examined the body. Newton had shot himself between the eyes, and the bullet had entered the brain. The body was found lying fully dressed upon the bed by Julia Duffy, the chambermaid, who had occasion to go to his room and entered by means of a pass key. Newton was a young man, a graduate of the University of Virginia, a physician, Dr. Schultze, responded to the call and examined the body. Newton had shot himself between the eyes, and the bullet had entered the brain. The body was found lying fully dressed upon the bed by Julia Duffy, the chambermaid, who had occasion to go to his room and entered by means of a pass key.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Henry Fairfax Newton was a son of William Newton, president of the District Title Insurance Company of this city, and he was cashier of that institution. He was also an expert accountant. Newton was about 22 years of age and had recently been greatly depressed in spirits over the unfavorable outcome of a love affair.

Two Men Lose Their Lives in Fire.

SHREVEPORT, La., Nov. 20.—In a fire this morning that destroyed the City Hall, market house, police headquarters, and other property worth \$100,000, Walter Newton was killed and his brother, the sister, Mrs. John Gooch, living in New York city. A negro was also burned to death. The fire's origin is not known.

The Rev. Dr. MacLaurin to Be Called.

It is understood that a call will be extended to the Rev. Dr. Donald D. MacLaurin of Rochester, N. Y., to become pastor of the Greene Avenue Baptist Church in Brooklyn, as the successor of the Rev. Dr. Cornelius Woolfink, who resigned recently.

OPERA'S TUNEFUL REIGN.

THE TOWN CROWDS INTO THE METROPOLITAN.

First Night of Heinrich Corried's Third Season as Director. "La Gioconda" Sung to a Great Audience. Preliminary Success of the Season Guaranteed.

The twenty-first season of grand opera at the Metropolitan Opera House and the third under the direction of Heinrich Corried began last night. The house was opened in the autumn of 1883, but for one season the town went without opera and tried to console itself with a series of highly finished concerts in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria with tickets priced at the castle levelling price of \$5. Last night as much as \$5 was offered in vain for two seats.

Society never looked with warm favor on the Waldorf-Astoria concerts. It yearned for its opera, and that yearning has at length spread through all the town. Society leads, and the rest of the world, from the fringe of society all the way down to the people who eat dinner in the middle of the day and wear high hats with their neck coats.

The town is now opera mad. The subscription for this season of opera opened last spring before any announcement was made as to what singers were to appear this winter and what operas would be offered, and when the books were closed for the summer the contributions of the public were larger than ever before. The subscription was reopened in the early autumn, and money poured in till the opera house was a suburban village. The public of about \$5,000 a night. The sale of seats for single performances already betokens a burning eagerness on the part of the people of this town to take all that are left.

So when the hour for opening came last night there was a general air of contentment about the house. Max Hirsch, who has sat in the box office and smiled at the returns for many years, sat and smiled more radiantly than ever. Tom Bull, the lowest fellow who tried a few weeks ago to start a New York Central locomotive off the track and was laid up for repairs, was on hand wearing his notorious fur overcoat and his official countenance. Andy Boyd, general manager of carpet tacks, window shutters and seat upholstery, was resplendent in a new top hat as he stood in the corridor keeping a watchful eye on all draughts that tried to get in without tickets.

Ernest Gorlitz and Otto Weil, the gorgeous representatives of the management, lingered in the lobby, and the latter, wreathed in smiles and his gladdest rage. The Herr Direktor Corried alone looked worried. He alone wandered restlessly through the corridors and heaved huge sighs. He alone ran his hand through his hair and muttered "Was ist los?" For was he not personally supervising the artistic production of operas?

Yet for a moment even this stern Cato of divine art relaxed and smiled, and a ray of satisfaction illumined his features. This was when faithful Peter at the gate (named Engelhardt, hardened in many seasons of ticket seizing, threw open the portal and let into the house the impetuous charge of the first battalion of Corried's shouting host and a mighty whirl of garb.

There was a brief football scrimmage as the line formed behind the brass rail, and then the holders began to arrive. Few of these are so lost to all sense of glory as to go to the opera in street cars, but some do sneak in by that route. Carriages arrived slowly and with occupants weary by long drives around the Tenderloin in search of a way out of the marvelous maze of regulations invented by some police genius and not very clearly understood by the police themselves.

It was a pleasant surprise to announce that finally got together about the middle of the first act. To be sure, a few social highbrows did not arrive till later, for the true boxholder deems it beneath his dignity to know what an opera is about, or what the names of its characters are. The real thing is to be in the glittering horseshoe, to see and to be seen of men and more particularly of envious women, and to make a few casual remarks about Nordica.

Many of the social lights had attended the important social function of a dinner, and the opera simply came on as Social Function No. 2. When the audience had finally settled itself the people in the stalls and balconies looked at the people in the boxes, while the people in the boxes looked at each other, and did not see the outsiders. Between the acts the show of the evening was on. Last week the world looked at its Social Regent partly out of the shell at the Horse Show last night it saw this same social regent altogether. The claque of the opera box is full of that of a Horse Show box as the special full dress of an Admiral to the parade uniform of a Colonel.

So, gathered about the social circle all the way from Miss Leary, No. 2 on the right, to Mrs. Golet, No. 1, on the left, pushing naturally at Pierpont Morgan, No. 35, in the middle of the claque, the stalls was charged with intimate knowledge of the lives and habits of social lions. Frenzied exclusiveness does not bar the presence of the social circle, and those who can see around the pictures may read. The lists of those present will contain the names of every local authority on the gentle arts of dressing, eating and dancing.

The lists of those absent will not be published, for they would contain the names of every painter, sculptor, architect, general, Admiral or author-always excepting Stanford White—in the city. The women of the women in the boxes were of course, and in crowns, which were not coronets, were mostly old, but not so old as to have attained the lustre of family jewels.

Men in the cut and dried fashion of evening clothes tried here and there to relieve their own pictorial monotony by wearing gray waistcoats or silk ones, but the real "swells" adhered rigorously to the stainless purity of black and white. There was the usual amount of visiting among the boxes and the entrances after the fashion of the society to talk aloud while the performance is in progress.

Besides the planets of the social system, and the asteroids who foolishly flutter through space trying to be planets, there was present a plenty of sound hearted humans who were there for the exclusion from the royal court of house owners, railroad managers and stock brokers, but who have money enough to buy the good things of this life, including a deal of honest amusement at the pretentious trivialities of society.

There were also hundreds of true lovers of music to whom opera going was a precious luxury to be purchased at the price of scandal in other things, and there was the solid Italian old guard, the mightily enduring, who stand like the old guard and make the heavy air bounce with their enraptured bravos. One of them succeeded in ruining the end of Corried's great "Cielo e Mare."

When the asbestos curtain went up, it revealed a new stage curtain of a soft drab yellow, a great improvement on the gaudy blue and red of the gala performance of Prince Hertz of Prussia. This same curtain helped the wings to cut off the stage

"The Mind Behind McClure's"
The Reading, Pa., Telegram says:
"In the reform victories, as with the Santiago sea fight, there is 'glory enough for all.' But let it not be forgotten to give due credit to the directing mind behind McClure's Magazine, which planned the wonderful series of Steffen's exposures, to which much of the impetus of civic honesty can be directly traced. This was an example of American journalism at its best."

The December McClure's (out Saturday) will give William Allen White's version of Governor Folk's great fight in Missouri. 10 cents—\$1.00 a year. All news stands.

S. S. McCLURE COMPANY
44-46 East 23d Street
NEW YORK

views from all the people in the boxes and seats near the stage on the sides. The new curtain opens in the center and has a gorgeous arrangement for receiving recalls. When the stage was opened, the first act of Ponchielli's "La Gioconda" made familiar last season.

Conductor Vigna was in the chair of state in the orchestra pit, but a cruel manager had put him where he was no longer in the public eye. A new elevated rail and curtain ran around the top of the old orchestra pit, forming a hood-shaped mask, which concealed all the operations of the musicians save the loftiest sweep of the director's baton. There was much to be said about the performance of "La Gioconda" that was not said last winter. The cast was nearly the same, but the role which suits him well and which he knows how to put before the public with effect.

Miss Jacony is acceptable as La Ciocha. Her voice suits the music, and she has made progress in her art. As for the others, comment on their interpretations resolves itself into a weary repetition of the record of their vocal and dramatic efforts. The substitution of Mr. Scotti for the unhappy Grailino, who could never understand the music, was a great improvement. He has not received here with the plaudits of Italy, was most comforting. In "Barnaba" the popular baritone who plays the role which suits him well and which he knows how to put before the public with effect.

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FINE GOWNS AT THE OPERA.

Well Known Women Who Were There—Some of the Costumes.

Among those in the boxes at the opening last night was Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, who wore silver cloth, the waist trimmed with point lace. She wore a rope of pearls.

Miss Ruth Twombly wore a gown of very delicately shaded mauve satin, the waist trimmed with point lace. A wreath of white flowers decorated her hair.

Mrs. H. McK Twombly was in blue velvet, a striking princess gown.

Miss Beatrice Mills was gowned in white chiffon and silk. She wore a diamond corsage ornament.

Miss Gladys Mills was in white satin, the waist trimmed with point lace. A large cluster of gardenias was worn on the corsage.

Mrs. W. Seward Webb wore pale blue chiffon velvet. Her ornaments were a diamond necklace and a blue butterfly jewel.

Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting was in black lace. Her diamonds shined the waist.

Mrs. De Fabie, house guest of James Henry Smith, wore bright rose pink satin, made princess, the waist trimmed with point lace. She wore a diamond tiara.

Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney was in turquoise blue velvet trimmed with chiffon of the same shade. She wore a diamond tiara.

Miss Dorothy Whitney was in white chiffon tulle, a girlish effect. The waist was lightly trimmed with point lace. Her single ornament was a pearl necklace.

Mrs. James B. Haggins wore pale pink satin, with lace trimming. Her jewels were pearls.

Mrs. Edward R. Thomas wore heliotrope, a very delicate shade. The waist was trimmed with white applique. Her ornaments were a diamond necklace and a blue butterfly jewel.

Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., wore a gown of bright red silk veiled with chiffon. Diamond shoulder bars were worn instead of shoulder straps.

Mrs. Richard T. Wilson wore Irish point lace, over white satin. A large diamond ornament was worn on the corsage.

Mrs. Orme Wilson's gown was of black lace, with a large diamond ornament. It was trimmed with silver paillettes.

Mrs. Robert Golet wore rose pink chiffon. The corsage ornament was a large diamond necklace and a blue butterfly jewel.

Mrs. Clarence Hyde wore black velvet and gold lace, the waist draped with the lace. She wore a diamond tiara.

Mrs. Astor was in black velvet, the skirt paneled with point lace, the waist draped with point lace. Black velvet brooches were worn over the shoulders. Mrs. Astor wore her famous diamond tiara.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor wore white satin.

The scheme worked well last night and made it easy for vehicles to get to the opera house. There were 600 carriages there last night, which is not an unusual opera night number.

Those coming to the Opera House in carriages, as heretofore, can find entrance on Broadway, but when they leave they must do so by the side entrance, which is on the left.

For the convenience of the general public, especially in inclement weather, the public hackmen and cabs will be stationed in the vicinity and will be on signal.

The police will release the cab nearest in hand on call, and as they will form a line during the evening, there will be no injustice done to the drivers.

Only one cab will go on call. This will give protection to the traveling public who desire their vehicles there, and will be a bargain about the price and the legal rates must be strictly adhered to.

The same custom heretofore will prevail at the other theatres. Wild rushes to the entrances, clamoring for fares, is unjust

The waist was spangled with silver. A diamond spray gleamed on her left shoulder.

Mrs. Charles T. Barney was in white satin with point lace. Miss Katherine Barney was in blue silk, trimmed with white and identical shade. The gown was made princess. Miss Barney wore a cluster of orchids on her corsage.

Mrs. Perry Belmont wore red liberty satin, trimmed with red chiffon. She wore a pearl tiara.

Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor was in white satin. Diamonds were worn at the throat and on the waist.

Mrs. Alfred Chapin wore a white satin princess gown, trimmed with point lace. Her hair was a tiny diamond ornament.

Miss Grace Chapin was in pale blue liberty satin of very delicate shade. The waist was trimmed with tulle.

Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry wore white satin embroidered with roses. A diamond necklace, a diamond corsage bowknot and a diamond tiara were her ornaments.

Miss Angelica (Miss) Belmont wore a gown of pale pink satin, made princess. She wore a diamond sunburst in her hair.

Mrs. George G. Haven wore a draped of white chiffon tulle. The waist was gowned with point lace.

Mrs. Vanderbilt was in white satin trimmed with gold lace. She wore a diamond tiara.

Mrs. Gladys Mills wore white liberty satin, the waist made with a surprise effect.

Mrs. Richard Mortimer was in white Irish point lace, over white satin. She wore pearl ornaments in her hair.

Mrs. Henry Clews wore white satin trimmed with white tulle. Her jewels were large diamond corsage ornament and a diamond coronet.

OPERA TRAFFIC RULES.

Carriages Lined Up and Made Steer One Way—Pedestrians Get a Show.

The night traffic squad was inaugurated last night, and it was a big improvement over the hodge-podge methods that have prevailed. It was a good thing to put the traffic regulators to work, for it was the opening night at the opera. The Metropolitan Opera House on an opera night has always been a scene of great confusion, except for the short period when former Deputy Police Commissioner Piper took charge of arrangements there.

Once Perry Belmont was out of office the old gascon plan was reestablished. Public hackmen and drivers of private vehicles did about as they pleased. Broadway near the opera house was a moving mass of unruly and profane cabmen, all aiming to drop their fares and pick them up at the main entrance.

The locality is particularly bad, for there are three theatres near the Casino, at Thirty-ninth street; the Empire, across the way from the Casino, at Forty-second street; and the Forty-first street. The carriages for the three theatres, along with those for the opera house, made a great jam on that section of Broadway.

Heretofore the regular theatre squad cops have handled traffic, but they were unequal to the job. Most of the theatre squad men have become old in the service not through regulating traffic, but through holding down details in the daytime. They threatened and wasted time and breath in trying to keep unruly drivers in proper places, but the result of their efforts was small. Commissioner McAdoo has realized for some time that a traffic squad was needed even more in the theatre district at night than it is needed there in the daytime. He talked with managers and they all agreed with him.

For a time efforts will only be made to regulate traffic on Broadway from Thirty-seventh to Forty-seventh street. Fifty men have been assigned to night duty. They go to work at 6 o'clock in the evening and stop at 1 A. M. These men have all been doing duty with the regular traffic squad. The most experienced men have been selected.

Thirty of the cops were on duty at the Metropolitan Opera House. Up to date there are only four mounted men in the night district. Commissioner McAdoo has formulated a scheme to handle the carriages. Handbills were printed telling coachmen and hackmen how they might get their fares without a chance to be arrested. These were distributed last night. Carriages are allowed to approach the Broadway entrance only from the north. The police are to be kept posted. Thus drivers' carriage entrances were used more than the main entrance by carriage owners. Box holders have always used them. These entrances had to be approached from Seventh avenue.

The carriages approached the side entrances in line and as soon as they discharged their passengers they were turned around and started back Seventh avenue way. Drivers were told to line up west of Seventh avenue in Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets and as they waited for their fares could see the number on the electric call boards over the side entrances. To help the drivers and their employers, it was arranged to have blue tickets for one street and red checks for the other.

No vehicle was allowed to take passengers up at the Broadway entrance when the theatre squad was on duty. Carriages of all kinds were allowed to approach the side entrances only. The Broadway entrance was kept free of vehicles so that operators would not be carrying a chance to be arrested. When drivers took on their passengers at the side entrances they had to turn and drive Seventh avenue again. The Fifth street carriages had to go north and the Thirty-ninth street carriages south. Both the Broadway crossings of these streets from the west was kept closed to carriages.

The public hackmen were kept lined up on the west side of Broadway above Fortieth street. When an operator desired to engage a public hack, the first cab on the line was signalled to go forward. Hackmen who break this line will be arrested.

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The same custom heretofore will prevail at the other theatres. Wild rushes to the entrances, clamoring for fares, is unjust

to the general public, inconvenient, annoying and dangerous.

Under this system the cab men will get their full rights. The man who has waited longest and is in line will get the first call, and so on.

No vehicles will be allowed to cross Broadway at Thirty-ninth or Fortieth street. Everything leaving must go west. They can cross east at Thirty-ninth or Fortieth street, or at any of the streets above or below those points. Mounted men will be used the same as in daytime.

"Beginning at 6 o'clock to-night," said the Commissioner, "the daylight traffic regulations will be continued until 1 A. M. on Broadway. Forty-second street will be attended to a little later. There may be a little friction there for the first few nights; we expect it. Some thirty-five new men have been added to the traffic squad for this duty, and will be broken in by the old men, especially around the Metropolitan Opera House."

When Mr. Corried and others interested on Saturday, and we went over the plans. The first thing we will do is to take everything possible off Broadway in front of the opera house. Carriages will be allowed to discharge passengers on Broadway, but will be forced to keep to the right in the future, a thing which they have not done in the past. Carriages will be given red or blue cards and will be sent to the side streets. There will be no departure by carriages after the opera house driveway.

"Public hacks and hackmen will be kept about the Metropolitan Opera House, and a mounted man will have charge. They will be lined up and released one by one, signalled for by a flashlight signal from the Opera House. We will keep tabs on cabs and hackmen, and if a man overcharges or overloads a prospective customer a report to this office will result in the man's case being attended to."

In front of the New York Theatre building the cabs will be kept inside the ropes in Times Square.

"The greater mass of theatregoers are pedestrians, and they will be protected from the rush of cabmen, who keep them from the cabs, I suppose, and a lot of sulphur wasted, but after things get running they will go smoothly, and the theatre traffic squad will appear so prominently as will be necessary at the start."

There are but two acts which can be criticised as having a selfish motive. One is the coastwise act, the effect of which is to require that after July 1, 1906, all freight from the Philippine Islands to the United States and the reverse shall be carried in American ships. Another is the tariff on the Philippine Islands coming into the United States 75 per cent. of the Dingley rate.

The coastwise act is supposed to be in the interest of the American merchant marine. As a matter of fact, it would never prove so, but really it has no other motive. The imposition of a tax upon the Philippine products coming into the United States is for the purpose of excluding Philippine products in competition with the United States. To wit, sugar and tobacco. If the coastwise act is permitted to come into effect, and the tariff on Philippine products is not removed, we have Congress assuming the utterly indefensible position that for the purpose of the sale of Philippine products to the United States, the Philippines shall be regarded and treated as a foreign country, while for the purpose of furnishing business to the American merchant marine they shall be treated as a domestic country and shall be made to pay the higher rate of freight which such a coastwise provision necessarily entails and implies. The object of the legislation proposed for the relief of the Philippines is an act postponing the application of the coastwise trading laws to the trade between the Philippine Islands and the United States until 1906, the reduction of the tariff on sugar and tobacco from 75 per cent. to 25 per cent. of the Dingley rates and on other products of the Philippine Islands until 1909, when there shall be complete free trade in the products of either.

The two interests in this country that are arrayed in opposition to free trade with the Philippine Islands are the sugar interest and the tobacco interest.

He then devoted nearly an hour to arguments intended to show that no injury in the United States would be injuriously affected by what he proposed, while the benefits would be benefited and confidence in American good intentions would be strengthened.

Eleanor Liddle Goes Free.

Eleanor Liddle, who tried to commit suicide at 49 West Ninety-fourth street, was taken to the West Side Court yesterday, having been discharged from the House of Detention. She told the Court that the affair was an accident and that she had no intention whatever of trying to kill herself. Magistrate Barlow discharged her.

Truelsen Sentenced to Elmira Reformatory.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 20.—Julius G. Truelsen, Jr., a young man who belongs to a wealthy New York family, was to-day sentenced to the Elmira Reformatory for forging a check for \$2,000 in the name of his father, Mr. Truelsen. His relatives refused to aid him. He was in jail here several months.

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BUSINESS NOTICES.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, cures colic, cures wind, diarrhoea, 25c. a bottle.

MARRIED.

CAMRELL—WATERBURY—At St. Peter's Church, Morristown, N. J., Saturday, Nov. 18, 1905, by the Rev. William Patterson Taylor, Ethel, daughter